

LESSON XXI – Totalitarianism and Democracy



Let's expand! The fourth and final Latin participle (the future passive) is presented in this lesson. In some textbooks, this verbal is called the gerundive, and for many students, this name, which contains the letters *-nd-* like gerundives themselves, is as good as a mnemonic device. Note that the gerundive is passive and is used like an adjective.



The English translation of the gerundive (e.g., *negandus*: to be denied) is identical to the translation of the present passive infinitive (*negārī*: to be denied). It will be clear in the context of an English sentence, however, that either a modifier (the gerundive) or a substantive (the infinitive) is needed for translation into Latin.

Give active or passive counterparts for the following future participles.

<i>Active</i>	<i>Passive</i>
1. caesūrus	_____
2. _____	hortandus
3. praebitūrus	_____
4. _____	complendus
5. locūtūrus	_____
6. _____	exīstimandus
7. intellectūrus	_____
8. _____	ferendus
9. prehēnsūrus	_____
10. _____	ingrediendus



Let's expand further! The use of the future participle as a predicate adjective has an interesting grammatical name. It is called the passive periphrastic and expresses necessity.



Exemplōrum Grātiā:

Haec agenda sunt.

These things are to be done.

These things have to be done.

These things must be done.

These things ought to be done.*

*Don't forget that *dēbeō*, which you learned a long time ago, is yet another way to express obligation.

Here is a well-known example of the periphrastic that is “necessary to be learned” by all Latin students. Do you know who originally said these words (or others to the same effect)? To whom did he express this sentiment? How often did he say it?

Carthāgō dēlenda est.

Note that the dative case is regularly used with the passive periphrastic to express agency. This construction, the dative of agent, also occurs with the perfect passive participle, but not often. In English translation, the subject of a “must” sentence will typically be the dative noun of the corresponding Latin sentence. The direct object of such a “must” sentence (if there is one) will typically be the subject of the corresponding Latin sentence.

Exemplōrum Grātiā:

He must withdraw the argument.

Argūmentum concēdendum est eī.

(Literally: “The argument is to be withdrawn by him.”)

I had to withdraw.

Concēdendum erat mihi.

(Literally: “It was to be withdrawn by me.”)

Notā Bene: Whenever this use of the dative case would prove to be ambiguous, the tendency in Latin is to use the ablative of agent instead.

Exemplī Grātiā:

You must concede to your adversary.

Concēdendum est ā tē adversāriō tuō.

(The words *tibi adversāriō tuō* would have been ambiguous.)

An English “had to” sentence is simply a passive periphrastic with an imperfect linking verb. Don’t confuse this kind of sentence with the translation of a verb in the past perfect tense. In the latter context, “had” is an auxiliary.

Use the passive periphrastic to translate the following.

1. You (plural) must return the money.

2. I must return to my fatherland.

3. We must defend the province.

4. The soldiers had to yield to the enemy.

5. In certain matters, girls must be trained by their mothers.
